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BOROUGH OF JARROW
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

REPORT
OF THE
School Medical Officer
FOR THE
Year ended December 31st, 1937.

P. A. DORMER, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.,
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

JARROW-ON-TYNE :
Printed by SMITH BROS. (Hebburn & Jarrow), Ltd.
Walter Street.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

JARROW,

FEBRUARY, 1938.

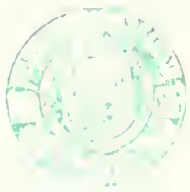
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOROUGH OF JARROW EDUCATION
COMMITTEE.

I submit herewith my report on the work of the School Medical
Service during the year 1937.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

P. A. DORMER.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

1. STAFF.

School Medical Officer—P. A. Dormer, M.A., M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H.,
U.Dubl.

Assistant School Medical Officer—Robert A. Good, M.B., B.Ch.,
B.A.O., D.P.H., *N.U.Irl.*

Specialist for Operative Treatment of Tonsils & Adenoids (part-time)—
Francis McGuckin, M.D., B.S., *U.Durh.*, F.R.C.S., *U.Edin.*

School Dentist (part-time)—Geo. G. Clark, L.D.S., *U.Durh.*

School Nurses—Mrs. Waldie, State Registered Nurse, Registered
Fever Nurse.

Miss M. Graham, State Registered Nurse.

Clerks (part-time)—Miss I. Besford.

Miss N. Boyle.

2. CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

The School Medical Officer is also Medical Officer of Health. The Assistant School Medical Officer is also Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and attends all Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

The School Medical Department Clerks devote 40% of their time to Maternity and Child Welfare duties.

The same building is used as School Clinic and Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. The artificial light clinic is used for the treatment of children under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, as well as for public elementary school children.

No nursery schools have been established by the Authority.

3. SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The following table shows the accommodation, average number of children on the register, and the average attendance at each school

during the financial year ended March 31st, 1937, contrasted with the previous year.

School.	Accommodation.	Average No. on Registers.	Average Atten- dance.
Central	468 ...	387 ...	359
Grange—Boys	400 ...	255 ...	242
Girls	350 ...	214 ...	201
Infants	400 ...	185 ...	166
Dunn Street—Boys	422 ...	302 ...	287
Girls	422 ...	332 ...	312
Infants	444 ...	181 ...	163
Croft Terrace—Mixed	720 ...	436 ...	408
Infants	436 ...	191 ...	169
Bede Burn	342 ...	235 ...	214
Monkton Co. Mixed	370 ...	358 ...	338
Infants	144 ...	169 ...	150
East Jarrow	230 ...	115 ...	107
Ellison—Mixed	470 ...	359 ...	334
Infants	242 ...	159 ...	143
St. Peter's	616 ...	320 ...	304
St. Bede's—Central Girls	150 ...	164 ...	155
Senior Boys	379 ...	324 ...	302
Senior Girls	462 ...	299 ...	270
Junior Boys	528 ...	419 ...	391
Junior Girls	525 ...	417 ...	389
Monkton Road Infants ...	348 ...	334 ...	295
Grant Street Infants	310 ...	236 ...	208
TOTALS—1937	9,178	6,391	5,907
TOTALS—1936	8,434	6,233	5,725

4. MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

The three age groups examined during the year were as follows:—
(Statistical particulars are given in the tables at the end of the report).

(a) Children admitted.

(b) All children between 8 and 9 years of age.

(c) All children between 12 and 13 years of age, together with children over 13 years of age, who had not already been examined after reaching the age of 12.

The total number of routine inspections in these three age groups was 1,556; in addition 678 other inspections were made of children prior to their admission to school camps.

5. FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(a) Malnutrition. Three hundred and fifty-four children were classified as suffering from malnutrition. Many of those found to be anaemic or to have enlarged cervical glands or conjunctivitis (252 in all) might also be described as being malnourished. These patients are referred to the artificial light clinic, advised to apply for school meals, recommended appropriate home treatment or to consult their private medical attendant, according to the circumstances of each case.

Tables at the end of the report give the height and weight of the children examined, classified by schools. It will be seen from these that as far as height and weight is concerned the nutrition of the children remains satisfactory in spite of the long continued depression and resulting poverty in the Borough.

The measurement of the height and weight is not by any means an entirely satisfactory guide to nutrition, and it is quite possible for a patient's height and weight to be up to average and for that person to be malnourished. Nevertheless, these measurements are the most satisfactory single guide to nutrition and they have the great advantage that no personal factor is involved.

(b) Uncleanliness.—During routine surveys of uncleanliness 10,708 examinations were made by the school nurses, 439 or 4.099% children were found to be affected by nits and vermin or to be otherwise unclean. Whenever any nits, even a single one, is discovered, the child is classified as "unclean" for statistical purposes; this is done so that a comparison may be made between different areas, as otherwise with so many different nurses carrying out the surveys, the personal factor would make comparison useless.

(c) Skin Disease.—As shown in table II, the vast majority of cases of skin diseases found, are impetigo; there were 60 cases of scabies and 5 cases of ringworm of the scalp. The arrangements for the cure of ringworm of the scalp by X-rays continue to prove very satisfactory. There is no difficulty now in persuading parents to agree to their children undergoing this treatment.

(d) Eye Defects and Diseases.—Excellent results have been obtained from a course of artificial light treatment in cases of phlyctenular

conjunctivitis which do not quickly respond to local treatment and the provision of spectacles if there is any error of refraction.

Arrangements are made, when necessary, for the admission to the Eye Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne, of children suffering from severe corneal ulceration and requiring in-patient institutional treatment.

Two hundred and seventy-eight children were submitted to refraction on account of defective vision and/or squint; 202 of these were found to require spectacles. Two hundred and sixty-five children obtained or received spectacles during the year. In every case for whom spectacles are prescribed the School Medical Officer checks the lenses and fitting of the frame.

(e) Ear Diseases and Defects.—Otitis media is the only disease frequently met with. This is treated by swabbing away the discharge and by the instillation of antiseptic drops. Occasionally it is possible to arrange to have a radical mastoid operation done at one of the Newcastle-on-Tyne hospitals.

(f) Nose and Throat.—Two hundred and fifty-one children were found during routine inspection to require treatment for tonsils and adenoids, and 92 noted to be kept under observation. Of the special inspections, 123 were found to require treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids.

It is most unusual for us to recommend operative treatment for a patient when seen for the first time to have enlarged tonsils and adenoids; the usual procedure is to record the abnormality "for observation" at the same time recommending suitable medical treatment. Subsequently that patient may be recommended operative treatment if the abnormality and disability are found to persist in spite of medical treatment.

(g) Dental Defects and Diseases.—Seventeen sessions were spent doing routine inspection in schools, 33 sessions were devoted to extractions under a general anaesthetic (ethyl chloride) and 159 sessions to conservative work and extractions under local anaesthesia.

(h) Heart and Circulation.—Diseases and defects of the heart and circulation are as a rule referred to the family doctor for treatment, and in addition parents and teachers are advised with regard to exercise, drill, games, etc., when special care is required. Really bad cases of organic heart disease are classified as physical defectives on the register of exceptional children. Such cases are re-examined by the School Medical Officer as a routine at least once a year.

(i) **Tuberculosis.**—All cases of tuberculosis discovered are referred to the District Tuberculosis Officer for treatment. That Officer also advises the School Medical Officer as to the fitness of children suffering from tuberculosis to attend school.

6. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

All cases of infectious diseases or suspected infectious diseases that are not under the care of a doctor are visited by the School Nurses, who give advice with regard to treatment and exclusion from school. During the year the School Nurses paid 7 visits to homes of children suffering from infectious diseases.

The incidence of these diseases was well below the average of recent years. The following table gives the number of children excluded from each school during 1937 on account of infectious diseases:

School.	Measles.	Mumps.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Scabies.	Small Pox.	Influenza.	Scarlet Fever.	TOTAL.	Percentage of Average on Register.
St. Bede's Infants,										
Grant Street	...	...	2	5	2	...	...	...	9	3.8%
Monkton Rd.	...	...	2	3	3	...	1	1	10	2.9%
„ Jun. Boys	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	2	12	2.8%
„ „ Girls	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	8	1.9%
„ Sen. Boys	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	6	1.8%
„ „ Girls	...	1	...	...	4	...	2	...	7	2.3%
„ Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grange Infants	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	1.6%
„ Boys	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	.78%
„ Girls	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	.93%
Dunn Street Infants..	...	...	7	1	3	...	1	...	12	6.6%
„ Boys	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	2.3%
„ Girls	...	...	...	1	14	...	1	...	16	4.8%
Ellison Infants	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	1	9	5.6%
„ Mixed	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	7	1.9%
St. Peter's Mixed	...	...	2	12	5	...	3	1	23	7.1%
Monkton Co. Mixed.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	1.1%
East Jarrow Mixed...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1.7%
Bede Burn Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	.42%
Croft Terrace Infants	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	5	2.6%
„ Mixed	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	.45%
Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	1	20	33	62	...	16	17	149	

The following table gives the number of exclusions by the School Medical Officer during 1937, the cases being classified under the defect which necessitated the exclusion. The total number of exclusions in 1936 was 1,890.

Septic Skin Diseases	181
Ringworm	12
Eye Diseases	63
Impetigo	202
Measles	—
Mumps	1
Whooping Cough	23
Chicken Pox	38
Scarlet Fever	17
Small Pox	—
Influenza	21
Contacts with Infectious Diseases	—
Tonsils and Adenoids (after operation)	197
Scabies	86
Tuberculosis	19
Verminous	20
Miscellaneous	645
Total	<u>1,525</u>

7. EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

Table III. at the end of the report gives the number of exceptional children in the area.

The 5 children suffering from multiple defects are as follows:—

One—Epilepsy and Mental Defect.

Three—Mental Defect and Crippling.

One—Blindness and Mental Defect.

One child suffering from mental defect and epilepsy is in an institution, the remaining 4 children suffering from multiple defects are at no school or institution.

8. FOLLOWING UP.

Special registers are kept of children requiring treatment of defective vision, operations for tonsils and adenoids and dental treatment. All cases for which treatment is required which fall into the above

categories are followed up systematically by notes to parents, visits to schools and home visits, and if these methods fail, by referring to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The following cases were referred to the Society:—

Failure to provide spectacles	17
Failure to cleanse verminous children	6
Failure to provide operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids	4

Very valuable help is given to the School Medical Department by the Society's Inspector (Inspector Williamson), his excellent typewritten reports on the cases referred to him, being especially appreciated.

9. ARTIFICIAL LIGHT CLINIC.

Dr. R. A. Good, who is in charge of the Artificial Light Clinic, reports as follows:—

“The work of this Clinic was continued on much the same lines as in previous years, except that alternate sessions were devoted to boys and girls, the girls attend the Monday afternoon session, while the boys come to the Friday morning session. Accordingly each child attends the Clinic for a period of five weeks. By this means, it was found that a greater number of children could be accommodated more conveniently.

“In all there were 79 sessions devoted to Artificial Light Treatment, at which there were 1,325 attendances of school children.

“Virol is available at a reduced price for the children while undergoing treatment and results have been found to be much more satisfactory in the cases of those children who combine the two forms of treatment.

“We must again express our thanks to the West Line Committee of the Tyneside Council of Social Service for their continued interest as well as their financial assistance, which has enabled us to provide extra nourishment for those attending the Clinic.

“Appended is a list of the cases treated.”

No. of Public Elementary School Children treated	220
Girls	113
Boys	107
New Cases	167
Others	57

Condition.	Cured.	Improved.	Condition unchanged.	Deteriorated.	Incomplete.	Total.	
Anaemia, Malnutrition	51	...	23	...	1	...	92
Bronchitis, Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	...	6	...	1	...	22
Enlarged Cervical Glands	12	...	3	...	—	...	17
Eye Diseases	10	...	3	...	—	...	13
General Debility	15	...	12	...	1	...	34
Nervous Disorders, Night-terrors, etc.	13	...	3	...	—	...	19
Convalescence	2	...	1	...	—	...	6
Rheumatism and Chorea	7	...	2	...	—	...	10
Rickets	2	...	1	...	—	...	5
Tuberculosis Contacts	1	...	—	...	—	...	2
Total ...	121	...	54	...	3	...	220

10. Miscellaneous.

School Clinic.—The total number of attendances at the School Clinic (excluding cases attending the dental clinic) was 6,775. The number of treatments was 2,802. New cases inspected for the first time 2,567 and cases re-inspected numbered 2,143.

The new cases inspected for the first time and the routine cases examined during the year, make a grand total of 4,123 children or 69.79% of the average attendance, examined by the school doctors during the year. These figures show, perhaps better than any others, the extent to which the Committee's services are utilised by the public, more especially as they do not include all the cases examined and treated at the dental, artificial light and refraction clinics, though most of the cases attending the artificial light and refraction clinics are included in the total, as they would have been seen previously either as routine cases or as special cases at the general clinics.

Work of School Nurses.—In addition to the work at the general, artificial light, refraction and dental clinics, the nurses paid 7 visits to homes of children suffering from infectious diseases, and 37 home visits to children suffering from other defects and diseases. Also 65 sessions were devoted to cleansing inspection in schools, 89 sessions to routine medical inspection and 17 to routine dental inspection.

Employment of Children and Young Persons. The following children were medically examined and found fit for employment in the occupations stated:—

Errand Boys and Girls 7

Delivering Newspapers 6

No street trader's licence was issued.

Co-operation with Parents.—There were 1,556 children examined as routine cases; parents were present in 1,009 of these cases. In the vast majority of cases examined or treated at the general, refraction or dental clinics a parent accompanies the child.

Co-operation with Teachers and School Attendance Officers.—The teachers arrange for the attendance of children for routine inspection, and at the refraction and dental clinics. All cases attending the general clinics must, in the first instance, bring a note from the Head Teacher or School Attendance Officer. Lists of names of children on the dental and refraction waiting lists are sent to the Head Teachers with a request for arrangements to be made for the children to attend the clinic on the dates given; the teachers then communicate with the parents.

The School Attendance Officers, in addition to the help previously mentioned, are of considerable help in following up cases excluded on account of verminous conditions. They also superintend the service of school meals.

The help and interest of the Teachers and School Attendance Officers is much appreciated.

Vaccinated.—Of the routine cases examined 708 or 45.5% had been vaccinated.

School Meals.—The number of individual children in receipt of school meals was 345; 8,303 breakfasts and 64,709 dinners were supplied during the year.

Supply of Milk in Schools.—Milk is available to school children for consumption on the school premises at a charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for $\frac{1}{8}$ pint. On the 1st October, 1937, 1,756 children were in receipt of milk under this scheme.

P. A. DORMER,

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT—BOYS.

School.	Central.	Grange.	Dunn Street.	Croft Terrace.	Bede Burn.	Ellison.	St. Peter's.	St. Bede's.	Monkton Council.	East Jarrow.	Total No. Examined.	Average for 1937.	Average for Jarrow children 1910—1914.	Average for England & Wales (Greenwood Table).
Entrants.	No. examined.	...	25.	37.	32.	17.	18.	15.	94.	12.	14.	264.	...	...
	Height—inches.	...	41.56	41.34	42.9	43.09	40.69	43.71	41.85	40.375	41.21	41.86	39.84	40.68
	Weight—lbs.	...	40.75	38.59	41.615	43.	42.64	44.71	40.61	37.06	38.80	40.97	37.06	38.68
Intermediates.	No. examined.	...	45.	31.	28.	4.	24.	12.	80.	16.	12.	252.	...	...
	Height—inches.	...	47.54	48.195	49.145	50.5	49.02	48.12	47.465	48.225	50.58	48.79	46.78	47.30
	Weight—lbs.	...	52.97	54.50	55.32	55.	58.66	55.415	53.506	51.93	57.46	54.97	49.57	52.
Leavers.	No. examined.	41.	31.	43.	23.	2.	27.	19.	69.	16.	5.	276.	...	...
	Height—inches.	55.7	54.30	54.125	54.71	53.25	54.1	54.69	53.57	57.46	58.125	55.	54.16	54.88
	Weight—lbs.	75.69	79.87	71.8	75.	67.	75.75	74.95	71.26	84.37	83.75	75.94	65.72	72.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT—GIRLS.

SCHOOL.	Central.	Grange.	Dunn Street.	Croft Terrace.	Bede Burn.	Ellison.	St. Peter's.	St. Bede's.	St. Bede's Central.	Monkton Council.	East Jarrow.	Total No. Examined.	Average for 1937.	Average for Jarrow children 1910—1914.	Average for England & Wales (Greenwood Table).
Entrants.															
No. examined.	..	22.	20.	17.	14.	19.	7.	187.	...	24.	7.	217.	...	...	...
Height—inches.	...	40.73	41.05	41.75	41.18	41.85	41.33	41.27	...	42.207	41.06		41.38	40.07	40.74
Weight—lbs.	...	38.18	39.05	39.875	36.93	41.275	38.66	38.195	...	30.125	38.25		38.84	37.12	37.74
Intermediates.															
No. examined.	...	25.	37.	34.	6.	28.	11.	84.	...	20.	6.	251.	...	...	...
Height—inches.	...	48.96	47.525	49.185	48.	47.29	48.3	48.022	...	49.075	48.17		48.28	45.34	46.94
Weight—lbs.	...	54.625	51.53	54.19	53.6	50.78	48.	53.44	...	52.425	51.92		52.28	47.64	49.55
Leavers.															
No. examined.	48.	25.	44.	23.	9.	20.	10.	77.	16.	10.	5.	240.	...	...	...
Height—inches.	57.39	55.66	56.08	56.34	55.29	55.57	56.30	53.87	55.81	55.	60.125		55.13	51.93	55.48
Weight—lbs.	82.43	77.66	80.65	87.25	65.25	75.87	73.35	72.005	75.31	65.25	80.875		76.81	70.88	73.86

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.
MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING
PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

A.—Routine Medical Inspections, 1937.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed groups—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	481
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	503
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	572
Total	...	...	...	...	1,556

Number of other Routine Inspections ... 678

Grand Total ... 2,234

B.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections ... 2,567

Number of Re-Inspections ... 2,143

Total ... 4,710

C.—Children Found to Require Treatment.

Number of *individual children* found at *Routine Medical Inspection* to Require Treatment (**excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases**).

Group. (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint). (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table II A. (3)	Total. (4)
ENTRANTS ...	—	144	144
SECOND AGE GROUP ...	59	169	214
THIRD AGE GROUP ...	60	133	177
TOTAL (PRESCRIBED GROUPS) ...	119	446	535
OTHER ROUTINE INSPECTIONS ...	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL ...	119	446	535

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st December, 1937.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.					Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections	
					No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
					Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.
(1)					(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	Ringworm :							
	Scalp	..	..	..	1	..	4	..
	Body	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
	Scabies	..	..	..	..	..	60	..
	Impetigo	..	..	..	3	..	202	..
Eye	Other Diseases (non-Tuberculous)				11	1	455	..
	Blepharitis	..	..	..	3	..	11	..
	Conjunctivitis	..	..	..	..	..	41	..
	Keratitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Corneal Opacities				..	..	..	..
	Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)				..	..	34	..
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)				119	..	98	..
	Squint				11	..	14	..
Ear	Defective Hearing				5	..	8	..
	Otitis Media				6	..	10	..
	Other Ear Diseases				3	..	58	..
Nose and Throat	Chronic Tonsillitis only				..	3	1	..
	Adenoids only				2	2	3	..
	Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids				249	87	119	..
	Other Conditions				5	..	112	..
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-Tuberculous) ..					20	8	54	..
Defective Speech					3	..	..	..
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :							
	Organic				2	1	1	..
	Functional				3	2	..	..
	Anæmia				35	..	102	..
Lungs	Bronchitis				53	8	5	..
	Other non-Tuberculous Diseases				6	..	12	..
Tuber- culosis	Pulmonary :							
	Definite				..	..	2	..
	Suspected				..	1	..	..
	Non-Pulmonary :							
	Glands				..	..	3	..
	Bones and Joints				..	..	..	..
	Skin				..	..	..	..
	Other Forms				1	..	2	..
Nervous System	Epilepsy				..	..	3	..
	Chorea				2	..	7	..
	Other Conditions				10	..	3	..
Deformities	Rickets				9	5	1	..
	Spinal Curvature				..	1	..	..
	Other Forms				..	..	..	..
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)					46	12	360	..
TOTAL ..					608	131	1824	..

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

Age-groups.	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	481	98	20.37	269	55.92	82	17.05	32	6.65
Second Age-group	503	133	26.44	252	50.10	80	15.90	38	7.55
Third Age-group ...	572	171	29.89	279	48.78	101	17.66	21	3.67
Other Routine Inspections ...									
TOTAL ...	1556	402	25.84	800	51.41	263	16.90	91	5.85

TABLE III.

Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

Blind Children.

A blind child is a child who is too blind to be able to read the ordinary school books used by children.

In this Section only children who are so blind that they can only be appropriately taught in a school for blind children are included.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1

Partially Sighted Children.

Entered in this Section are children who, though they cannot read ordinary school books or cannot read them without injury to their eyesight, have such power of vision that they can appropriately be taught in a school for the partially sighted.

Children who are able by means of suitable glasses to read the ordinary school books used by children without fatigue or injury to their vision are not included in this Table.

TABLE III—(Continued).

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
	3	Nil.	—	—	3

Deaf Children.

A deaf child is a child who is too deaf to be taught in a class of hearing children in an elementary school.

Entered in this Section are children who are so deaf that they can only be appropriately taught in a school for the deaf.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
3	—	—	—	3

Partially Deaf Children.

Only children who can appropriately be taught in a school for the partially deaf are included in this table.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	—	—	—

Mentally Defective Children.**Feeble-Minded Children.**

Mentally Defective children are children who, not being imbecile and not being merely dull or backward, are incapable by reason of mental defect of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary Public Elementary Schools but are not incapable by reason of that defect of receiving benefit from instruction in Special Schools for mentally defective children.

TABLE III—(Continued).

This table includes all such children except those who have been notified to the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act in accordance with Article 3 of the Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	18	—	—	20

Epileptic Children.

Children suffering from Severe Epilepsy.

In this part of the Table only those children are included who are epileptic within the meaning of the Act, i.e., children who, not being idiots or imbeciles, are unfit by reason of severe epilepsy to attend the ordinary Public Elementary Schools.

For practical purposes the Board are of opinion that children who are subject to attacks of major epilepsy in school should be recorded as "severe" cases and excluded from ordinary Public Elementary Schools.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	2	—	1	3

A.—Tuberculous Children.

In this category are placed only cases diagnosed as tuberculous and requiring treatment for tuberculosis at a sanatorium, a dispensary, or elsewhere. Children suffering from crippling due to tuberculosis which is regarded as being no longer in need of treatment are recorded as crippled children, provided that the degree of crippling is such as to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life. All other cases of tuberculosis regarded as being no longer in need of treatment are recorded as delicate children.

I.— Children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(Including pleura and intra-thoracic glands.)

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	2	5	2	9

TABLE III—(Continued).

II.—Children suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(This category includes tuberculosis of all sites other than those shown in (I) above.)

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	26	6	9	41

B.—Delicate Children.

This Section is confined to children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open Air School. Such children are included irrespective of the actual provision of Open Air Schools in the area, or of the practicability in present circumstances of sending children to residential Schools.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	11	—	8	19

C.—Crippled Children.

This Section is confined to children (other than those diagnosed as tuberculous and in need of treatment for that disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life, i.e., children who generally speaking are unable to take part, in any complete sense, in physical exercises or games or such activities of the School curriculum as gardening or forms of handwork usually engaged in by other children.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
3	20	1	1	25

D.—Children with Heart Disease.

This Section is confined to children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of educational facilities other than those of Public Elementary Schools.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	4	—	1	5

Children suffering from Multiple Defects.

Combination of Defect.	At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
Blind and Mental Defect	..	..	..	1	1
Mental Defect and Crippled	..	..	..	3	3
Mental Defect and Epilepsy	..	..	1	..	1

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1937.

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table VI.).

DISEASE OR DEFECT.	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Skin—			
Ringworm-Scalp—			
(i) X-Ray Treatment	5	—	5
(ii) Other Treatment	—	—	—
Ringworm-Body	9	—	9
Scabies	—	60	60
Impetigo	130	66	205
Other Skin Disease	319	147	466
Minor Eye Defects	84	5	89
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II).			
Minor Ear Defects	60	30	90
Miscellaneous	84	322	406
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)			
Total	700	630	1330

TABLE IV—(Continued).

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

No. of Defects dealt with			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
ERRORS OF REFRACTION (including squint). ...	278	—	278
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	—	—	—
Total	278	—	278
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
No. of Children for whom spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed	202	—	202
(b) Obtained	265	—	265

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Number of Defects.													
Received Operative Treatment.												Total Number Treated.	
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital. apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					Received other forms of Treatment.
(1)				(2)				(3)					(4)
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
—	—	197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	197	—	—	
												197	

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and adenoids. (iv) Other Defects of the nose and throat.

TABLE V.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist.

(a) Routine age groups

AGE	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	TOTAL.
Number	316	324	205	186	243	191	79	—	—	—	1544

(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1081
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(c) TOTALS (Routine and Specials)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2625
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(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2072
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(3) Number actually treated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1702
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(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1739
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(5) Half-days devoted to:—

Inspection ...	...	17	} Total	...	...	...	209
Treatment ...	...	192					

(6) Fillings:—

Permanent teeth	...	107	} Total	...	...	...	113
Temporary teeth	...	6					

(7) Extractions:—

Permanent teeth	...	909	} Total	...	...	...	4025
Temporary teeth	...	3116					

(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	578
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(9) Other operations:—

Permanent teeth	...	2	} Total	...	...	...	2
Temporary teeth	...	—					

TABLE VI.

Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School

Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.83
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(ii) Total Number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses 10,708

(iii) Number of individual children found unclean ... 439

(iv) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921 ... 422

(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—

(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 ... Nil.

(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws ... Nil.

